

THE ARIZONA MINER.

Published Daily and Weekly.
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona.
JOHN H. MARION.

THE ARIZONA MINER was started December 1st, 1873, immediately after the completion of Arizona's first telegraph line, and is published on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, and will always contain the latest, best and most reliable news that can be procured by telegraph, mail, express and all other fast conveyances.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Delivered by carrier, (who will collect every Saturday), FIFTY CENTS A WEEK. By mail, FIVE DOLLARS FOR THREE MONTHS.
On Friday, the WEEKLY MINER, containing telegraphic news to the hour of going to press, will be furnished at daily subscribers without extra charge.
ADVERTISING RATES.—In either the Daily or Weekly, (the latter of 12 lines of type), in columns, \$1.00 for first insertion, and \$1.50 per line for each additional insertion. A liberal discount from above rates will be made to persons who may advertise largely by the year, half year or quarter.

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THE WEEKLY MINER.

The first number of the WEEKLY MINER was issued on March 9, 1864, and now, in its eleventh year, it can, with truth, claim to be the oldest, largest and best newspaper in the Territory.
Subscription Rates:
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A "SINGULAR" INDIAN AGENT.

Dr. J. A. Tonner, Indian agent at the Colorado reserve, has forwarded us copies of communications concerning the much talked of removal of Hualpais to his agency, for the purpose, we presume, of proving that Gen. Crook has been more anxious than Dr. Tonner, for said removal, since the Dr. states, in one of his letters to the General, that he was ready to receive these Indians, but wanted 30 mounted men to constantly guard them on the reservation. A singular request to come from a gentleman who but a short time ago declared his ability to control five or six hundred more Apaches than he then had on his reservation.

This attempt to shoulder the blame for Hualpai troubles on Crook, because, in obedience to orders from the War Department, issued at the request of the Interior Department, he asked the Doctor for information as to his readiness to receive the Hualpais, is far-fetched and will fall far short of its mark. Crook knows and so does every citizen of the Territory, that Camp Beale Springs is no good place for these Indians, since it is upon a Territorial thoroughfare, in a section of country where there is no good farming land and close to large settlements of whites. But, there are spots in the Hualpai country to which these Indians would willingly move, and it is to some of said spots, where, in time, they would become self-sustaining, that Crook, the citizens and all Indian agents here who wish to see said Indians satisfied, so remain at peace, are anxious to see them removed.

The merchants of Tucson, in this Territory, have again commenced shipping goods from San Francisco, California, via Guaymas, Sonora. They, no doubt, find this a cheaper route than that via Yuma, which is a little singular, since it is all a water way from San Francisco to Yuma, with about the same number of miles land transportation upon both routes.

This fact gives an inkling of what the port of Guaymas would soon become were it in possession of Americans. A fine harbor, nearness to the Pacific ocean, are its great attractions. With a railroad running from Guaymas to Tucson, Florence and points north of Salt river, in this Territory, Guaymas would be a very successful rival to either San Francisco or San Diego, for the trade of Arizona and portions of New Mexico.

Gen. Sherman and ex-Gov. Davis, of Texas, have had some sharp talks, by letter, on the subject of Davis' pardon of the Kiowa chiefs. We rather like to see "high" officials brought to a sense of the white frontiersmen. In this particular case we think Gen. Sherman right in sticking to the idea that the Kiowa chiefs should be allowed to go to their homes, instead of being hung, instead of being hanged. We go further, and state that one-half of all the wild Indians in the country will be benefited by a little judicious hanging.

A German gentleman named Boppe, having grown rich by fattening Jersey men on "lager," quit the business and says he did so on account of the injury beer inflicts upon all who drink it. Our fellow-citizen, John Raible, and Rodenburg & Co., who make good beer and drink freely thereof, are living witnesses to the healthfulness of the article.

We learn from the San Diego World that the low grades of the T. & P. & S. R. railroads in its section of the State, have been washed away by the floods, a wash that should cause the engineers of both roads to keep in view the fact that southern California does not always remain dry as a bone.

The proprietor of the Georgetown (Colorado) Miner announces the suspension of his Daily, for the simple reason that it did not pay expenses, and yet Georgetown has more than four times as many inhabitants as Prescott, which is the smallest town in the wide world having a daily paper.

A woman, giving her name as Mary Brink, and hailing from Arizona, was recently arrested in California, on account of some "confidence" operations. Brink, Brink, think we don't know her.

Two Chinamen are studying telegraphy at an office of the Western Union Company, in California.

The Oregon Democratic State Convention has nominated Gov. Grover for re-election; G. A. Ludlow, for Congress; Chadwick, for Secretary of State.

POLITICAL.

We are not, like the late lamented Greeley, a political seer, but can see far enough to discover several gentlemen busily and cutely engaged in devising ways and means to bring themselves prominently before the public as aspirants for the place of delegate to Congress from Arizona.

In case the Democracy meet in Territorial convention at Phoenix we look for a lively scramble among aspirants and their friends for the nomination, and, thereafter, for considerable soreheadness on the part of gentlemen who are sure to be disappointed. The latest man to come openly into the field, of which we have heard, is Col. K. S. Woolsey, of Stanwix Station, on the Gila river. He is a strong man, in some places. We know him pretty well, and so do nearly all the people of the Territory. We are sorry that he is afflicted with a desire to go to Congress.

Beside the Colonel, friends of H. S. Stevens of Tucson, G. H. Curry, Judge Bush, and Dr. J. A. Tonner, of Phoenix, C. P. Head, and Judge Carter, of Prescott, will, no doubt, try to set up before the convention. Gentlemen of Republican leanings who might be induced to run are: John Smith, of Camp McDowell, C. W. Rowell of Yuma, Wm. H. Hardy of Mohave, and, maybe, Capt. J. P. Hargrave, Col. Bigelow and Judge Howard of Prescott.

There are, of course, many others scattered throughout the Territory, whose modesty will yet be laid aside. The time for doing something is rapidly approaching, and we invite all who think they give transportation to Congressional heads to soon make the fact known, or forever after hold their peace.

We almost feel safe in stating that neither Governor Safford, Secretary Bashford, Surveyor-General Wasson, Judge Berry or any other titled person south of the Gila river cares to run the risk of running, this time. As to Mr. McCormick, he may and may not try for a fourth term, but in case he concludes to do so, he will very soon open his mouth and proclaim the fact.

Until such time, doubt and uncertainty as to the plan of the campaign, names of "standard-bearers," etc., will exist in the minds of the people, who have just commenced to take stock in politics.

MILITARY AND INDIAN NEWS, DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Major Randall and Capt. Hamilton arrived at San Carlos, March 19th, after a severe scout of eighteen days. The following is the correct account of the result:

Found the camp of Esk-im-in-zin, Cochini and Chuntz, twelve miles northwest of old Camp Pinal, on the 8th instant. In the fight (already reported) thirteen bucks were killed, and not eleven, (as the telegraph first stated) but thirty-four women and children were captured and are now at San Carlos; the remainder escaped by mere accident, leaving everything in their camp, including all stock, etc.

Cochini, Chuntz and Pedro were off on a raid in the vicinity of Tucson. Esk-im-in-zin conducted the raid on Florence and Stiles' ranch, made a few weeks ago. Prisoners also say that a great many of the Indians were averse to leaving the reservation, but forced out by the influence of the Indians already named; that in the disputes occasioned by this difference of opinion, a fight commenced in which four of their number were killed. This account agrees with the statement given by those who surrendered to Hamilton last month, and by the bands who went in on the Sierra Blanca reservation some time since.

Capt. E. H. Leib, 5th Cavalry, left Tucson yesterday for Camp Grant, of which post Major G. Gordon is now commandant.

It is reported that a General Court Martial is to meet at Fort Whipple early next week; the names of the officers detailed we have not yet learned.

General Crook is expected in Tucson early next week and may return to Prescott some time in the beginning of the coming month.

Nothing new from Lieut. Shuyler's command as yet; nor from the detachment under Ward and Poillon, both of which ought to be in the Superstition or Pinal mountains, somewhere between Florence and the San Carlos.

The annexed news is compiled from recent telegrams and letters to the MINER:
The steamer Cocopah arrived at Ehrenberg on the 25th, and left on the 26th for Mohave. Her cargo consisted in part, of 56,000 pounds of government freight for Prescott, and 77,000 pounds for Verde, which was unloaded at Ehrenberg. Among her passengers were Lieut. Woodson, wife and child, Lieut. Heyl and Allen. Lieut. Woodson comes from Mohave to Whipple. Lieut. Heyl to Camp Verde, and Lieut. Allen reports for duty at Mohave.

Gen. Crook, with his Aide, Lieut. Ross, was to leave Camp Grant about the 27th instant for Tucson, en route to Prescott. They should be in Tucson to-night or to-morrow and may be expected here any time after Friday.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. A. B. Taylor, 5th Cavalry, died at Camp Grant on the 13th inst., after a short but severe illness. She was a young woman of great personal charms and much esteemed for her many noble qualities.

Capt. Randall, 23d Infantry, now operating against hostile Apaches, has under his command an effective force of about 225 soldiers and Indian trailers.

Capt. Hamilton and Lieut. Babcock are with Capt. Randall.

Lieut. Schuyler's command of 150 soldiers and friendly Indians from the Verde reserve, are prospecting the western side of the Pinal and Moscal mountains, and Lieutenants Ward and Poillon are moving in from the Florence side; so that within a very short time, all the San Carlos renegades must return to their proper reserve or be badly whipped.

The reports of Capt. Taylor's recent scout did that officer great injustice by representing that he felt compelled to return owing to superiority in numbers of a body of Indians, discovered by him in Moscal mountains. Capt. Taylor found no signs of Indians at all during his whole scout, the weather being very tempestuous and the snow and rain obliterating all trails. Upon reaching the Gila river, he camped his pack-train on the north side of the stream and that same day started on an extended foot scout with a large detachment; during the course of this he

MOHAVE COUNTY.

Mr. C. B. Foster, who has been running township lines in Hualpai and Cedar Valley mining districts, Mohave county, arrived in Prescott on last Saturday afternoon, after having accomplished a great deal of hard field work. With him were several assistants. Extensive traveling and sight seeing in our sister county has left a favorable impression of the mineral wealth of said county engraved upon his mind, and although the trip was a hard one, it has made himself and assistants as rugged as grizzlies, since there is no more health-producing labor in the world than that of traveling through mountainous Northern Arizona, over ground that was, until recently, occupied solely by murderous, thieving savages. He, in his travels, called at Camp Beale Springs, Oerbat and many other places, visiting prominent quartz lodes, many of which will, he is positive, soon prove great sources of gold, silver and copper. The Keystone ledge, in Mineral Park, and the Hibernia, in Cedar Valley district, appear to be his favorites, as upon them he lavishes great praise.

Mr. N. P. Pierce, an old and worthy citizen of Prescott, came with Mr. Foster. For several months past, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Jaycox, Mr. Cummings and another man, have been working a gold ledge, which working has paid them very well. It is named the Greenwood. The following facts concerning the Greenwood district, in which this mine is situated, will give all conversant with the region west of Prescott, an inkling of its whereabouts: Greenwood district is bounded on the north by Burro creek; on the west by Sandy creek; south, by Santa Maria river; the east line follows this stream for a distance of 15 miles.

The party have located two ledges—the Greenwood and Telegraph. The first-named is a large ledge, carrying between \$90 and \$100 gold to the ton of rock. Five tons of rock, worked by them in an arrastra, gave them about \$400 in nice gold. The Telegraph is neither as rich nor as large as the Greenwood, but is valuable. In this region, which is not to exceed 35 miles from old Camp Date creek, water, wood and grass are abundant. The climate is much warmer than ours.

Col. David Buell, an enterprising miner, famous in Nevada, California, and elsewhere, is now in the section of country of which we speak, with a view to purchasing mines and erecting a silver mill on the Sandy.

Mr. Pierce brought some of the ore with him.

R. W. Groom, Jackson McCracken and many other venturesome prospectors, formerly of Prescott, are, at present, working mines in Cedar valley district, near the Colorado river.

Mr. McCormick has introduced the following:
A bill to provide for the construction of military roads in Arizona.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby appropriated, from any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be used, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the construction of military roads in the Territory of Arizona, as follows, to-wit: From Fort Whipple to Camp McDowell, with a branch to Camp Verde; from Fort Whipple to Skull Valley direct; and for such work as is needed upon the road from old Camp Goodwin to Camp Apache.

A bill allowing officers to wear certain emblems indicative of honors conferred upon them.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section sixteen of the act approved July 1st, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act approved August 1st, 1861, relating to the President from authorizing the commissioned officers of the Army to wear embroidered upon the collar of the authorized uniform, as an honorary distinction, the proper emblem or insignia of rank of the highest grade they have held, or brevet or other commission, either in the regular or volunteer service.

BEANS.—The following, from the San Diego Union, is applicable to almost any farming locality in Arizona:
There is money in beans. California "bayanos" are the best to plant. They are the most profitable that can be grown here. We have obtained some notes on the cultivation of beans from a practical farmer, who knows all about it, and we communicate the same for the benefit of whom it may concern. The best time to plant beans is in May; they should not be planted until the rains are wholly over; if the month of May is chosen the crop will mature in September. You can plant from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds to the acre; this is a fair average, although it is said, "plant just as many as you can prepare the ground for." The ground should be thoroughly plowed and harrowed down smooth; then set your plow so that the share will go down but about half its depth, and drop your beans in every other furrow. Our informant has planted as high as three hundred acres in one season, and he says there is no crop that requires so little attention. Prepare the ground properly and put in plenty of seed and the beans will take care of themselves. The instructions for harvesting the crop are simple. He says: "As cheap a way to thresh beans as I have ever tried is to put a floor on a sled covered with canvas. In pulling the vines turn the roots up; let them lay for a week, and then they are ready for threshing. By using a sled in this way you scatter your vines evenly over the ground, so that they will not discommodate you in plowing again; and the vines, plowed in, are excellent manure."

Very true. But, they are not Arizona beans. They are deluded men from Eastern Nevada.

Brighton Young is organizing in Utah the "Order of Knocks," the first requirement of which is that every member shall turn up his property over to the church. The more intelligent Mormons are represented to be in rebellion against the scheme.

A young man of Virginia, City was engaged to be married to an "Indian" lass. Some meddler informed the young man that his betrothed was already a mother though not a wife. An interview ensued between the parties directly interested, when it was ascertained that the girl was a fair one, and that she was a very small one. The match is off.

Michigan abolished the striped clothing of convicts. Writing materials are to be supplied to prisoners; those who cannot read or write are to be taught, and every convict upon his discharge is to receive a suit of clothes, \$10, and whatever he may have earned by extra work.

The whole production of the precious metals throughout the world during 1873 is estimated to have been worth \$219,000,000.

During the month of February, 1,824 passengers arrived in California over the Central Pacific, and 1,027 departed to the East.

Die Lewis says that high living is the foundation of every calamity.

RAINFALL AT DIFFERENT PLACES.

BEALE SPRINGS, ARIZONA, March 21, 1874.

To the Editor of the Arizona Miner.

SIR:—Having observed for several years, that you take quite a lively interest in the future welfare and prosperity of this Territory, and are constantly laboring hard and honestly, to attract the attention of farmers to the land, I take the liberty to send you a small statistical table, showing the average amount of rainfall during a certain period at places in the United States, not varying much in longitude and latitude from this station. The only noteworthy difference is the altitude; and still we have more rain than all the other stations except St. Louis. Average amount of rain for each month from May to March.

	Beale Springs, Ariz.	St. Louis, Mo.	St. Paul, Minn.	Chicago, Ill.	San Francisco, Cal.
Latitude	32° 30'	38° 45'	41° 52'	41° 52'	37° 45'
Longitude	112° 12'	90° 15'	87° 45'	87° 45'	122° 45'
Altitude	5,846	491	2,900	2,900	14
May rainfall	0.57 in.	0.74	4.97	0.27	0.27
June	0.15	1.22	0.68	0.00	0.00
July	0.01	4.18	3.86	0.44	0.44
Aug.	0.09	3.40	4.42	7.50	7.50
Sept.	0.63	2.10	2.57	1.03	1.03
Oct.	0.05	1.69	3.59	0.00	0.00
Nov.	1.16	1.87	3.08	0.25	0.25
Dec.	3.06	1.20	2.68	2.58	2.58
Jan.	0.93	0.21	3.03	1.00	1.00
Feb.	2.01	0.57	2.23	5.00	5.00
March	6.35	17.74	34.99	18.07	18.07

JOE BLATTNER.

INDIANS AGAIN.

The correspondent of the Alta California, has been interviewing Indian commissioner Smith, from whom he got the following:
Correspondent.—Mr. Commissioner, what have you determined to do in the matter of irrigation in Arizona?
Commissioner.—I only wish I had \$3,000.

The truth is that the Department is actually forced to be extravagant. The government, through the military, puts the Indians on reservations and says: "Stay there and you shall be fed; leave and you shall be killed."

The government says to the Indian commissioner: "Provide sustenance—beef, flour, etc., for the Indians."
Commissioner says: "We have no money, or not enough; Congress is furnished annually with estimates; it is easy to show what it will cost to feed Indians per capita, but the appropriations for each year are always too small; the people do not like to hear of deficiencies; we cannot feed the Indians."

But government says: "If you don't feed them they will not stay on the reservation, and we shall have to fight them. It costs more to fight them than to feed them, and is inhuman."
So Mr. Commissioner is forced to make contracts on credit, and so the deficiencies accumulate, and so the Department is prevented from accomplishing anything. Sometimes the Department is victimized by wealthy contractors; but none but wealthy contractors can take contracts on credit.

HOW TO MAKE INDIANS SELF-SUSTAINING.
The true way to sustain Indians is, not to make them till the soil, but to take the first step in civilization—become herders of stock. Any one of the large reservations in Arizona could be made to raise sheep, goats or cattle sufficient to feed all the Indians of that Territory, and with only a slight cost at the outset, compared with the real cost to be sustained. Make the Indians raise their own stock. This can be done with little trouble to the Department and without half the financialing required to procure supplies under the present policy. The Indians could soon be made self-sustaining.

There may be trouble and wrong in the administration of Indian affairs; but the excuse for the same should be removed first. There ought to be a good credit established, and then a strict accounting. All the records of the department should be open to all, and every charge should be carefully investigated. The wolves in sheep's clothing should be unmasked and singled out; not the whole class denounced.

There is a great deal of truth and sound sense in the foregoing. One of Gen. Crook's first moves, after having subdued Indians here, was to coax them to become owners of stock, and some of them have now considerable stock. But, it is not going to hurt an Indian to make him work a little on a garden patch.

That clear-headed woman, Mrs. Jane Swisshelm, who has made Indians and their duty a study, has, in a recent New York Tribune, an able, logical article upon the subject of forcing Indians to make a living out of the soil, which forcing process ought, at once, to be commenced.

FLORENCE, A. T., March 25, 1874.
EDITOR MINER:—The scout of U. S. soldiers commanded by Lt. Ward, and accompanied by Capt. Rogers, Messrs. Stiles, Tuttle and eight or ten other citizens of this place, which left here eight or ten days since, in search of the Apaches who have been stealing from and killing people in this vicinity for the last two months, returned this morning.

They did not meet with a favorable opportunity for having a fight, but found, in the mountains, some 20 or 30 miles from this town, where an engagement had taken place between U. S. troops and Apaches, in which several Apaches were killed and left on the battle field.

From fresh trails and numerous wigwags seen, the scouts are satisfied there must be about four or five hundred Apache Indians lurking in the mountains within 15 or 20 miles of Florence. They also believe that there is a band of Apaches in the neighborhood of the place above mentioned that have never been upon any reservation.

The scouts will go out again to-morrow. They came in for supplies and to get their horses shod.

The people here are agitating the question of petitioning for a company of soldiers, to be stationed near here to protect them and their property. As the matter now stands, no man, nor his property, is safe two miles from town. It is not even safe to send a team out for firewood, for every day Apache tracks are seen within a mile of town.

NIL DISPERANDUM.
It is the duty of every Arizonian not engaged in quartz mining to encourage and help all who are. The men who are now running mills and arrastras are the men who are doing most for the Territory, if not for themselves, and besides encouraging all such to keep on, we ought to encourage other men to do the same thing, as upon the successful working of said mines business of every other kind will have to rely, for activity and profit.

The discovery of a lode, the croppings of which assayed \$30 to the ton, recently created a big excitement in the San Juan country. Such a discovery, in Arizona, would not excite the greatest mining greediness here.

Business & Professional Cards.

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Tucson, Arizona.
Will practice his profession in all the Courts of the Territory.

H. H. CARTER & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona.
Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory.

J. P. HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN A. RUSH,
Attorney at Law,
Phoenix, Arizona.
Will strictly attend to all business entrusted to him, in the several Courts of Record in the Territory.
Prompt attention given to Collections.

J. E. McCAFFRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

J. N. McCANDLESS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Side of Plaza, Prescott.

HENRY W. FLEURY,
PROBATE JUDGE,
Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

WM. A. HANCOCK,
Notary Public and Conveyancer.
Blank Declaratory Statements,
And Legal Blanks of all kinds. Bills collected promptly
Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona, Jan. 9th, 1872.

E. IRVINE,
Attorney at Law,
Phoenix, Maricopa County, A. T.
Office, in the News Depot, on the West side of the Plaza.

A. E. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Mineral Park, Mohave County, Arizona.
Will attend to legal business in all the courts of the Territory; make collections, etc.

J. L. FISHER,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT.
Salesroom, North Side of Plaza.

J. GOLDWATER & BRO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
Ehrenberg, Arizona.

Fred. Williams
Has on hand, at his new Saloon, on north side of Plaza
FINELY-FLAVORED LIQUORS
of all kinds, together with a large stock of
CAREFULLY SELECTED CIGARS

CHARMING DALE STATION,
Four Miles East of Camp Huachuca.
Never failing WATER, in abundance. HAY
and GRAIN always ready for teamsters.
S. C. ROGERS, Proprietor.
T. R. CARTER and LARRY, Superintendents.
Justly!

DIANA
BAR AND BILLIARD SALOON,
Montezuma Street, Corner Gurley.
LARGEST AND BEST SALOON
IN NORTHERN ARIZONA.
dealt out A. L. MOELLER, Proprietor.

The Post Trader's Store,
Fort Whipple, Arizona.
Keeps for Sale,
Groceries, Provisions, Can Fruits, Clothing
Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
Prices Reasonable.
GEO. W. BOWERS, Proprietor.

Kelly & Stephens,
NEWS AGENTS
AND DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
CONFECTIONARY, NUTS,
Tobacco and Cigars,
Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions,
Fresh Fruit, Garden Seeds, &c.
Prescott, January 15, 1873 JAIL-TM.

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FOR
Location of Mining Claims,
FOR SALE AT THE MINER OFFICE.
No Prospector or Miner should go into the country without a supply of these very handy and correct ready-made notices.

BUY YOUR
FRESH MEAT AND VEGETABLES
AT THE
PIONEER MEAT MARKET
GRANITE STREET, PRESCOTT.
Eat plenty of both, and you will soon be as strong as an ox as fat as butter, and as stout as round the waist, as a Presidential Quaker.
Prescott, August 12, 1871.